

2. CARRINGTON'S ISLAND.

1. STANSBURY'S ISLAND.

11. SALTAIR BEACH.

2. CARRINGTON'S ISLAND.

3. PAILROAD TO GARFIELD BEACH, IB MILES.

12. BOULEVARD TO SALTAIR BEACH.

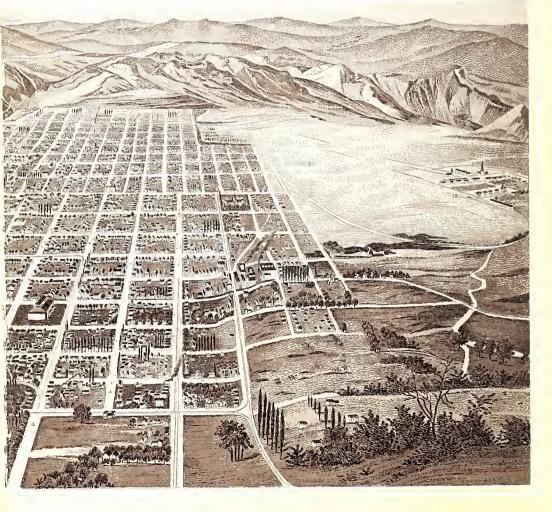


5. PROMONTORY. 7. FREMONTS ISLAND.
6. HOT SPRING LAKE.

TELOPE ISLAND.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY FROM THE S. E. SALT LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.



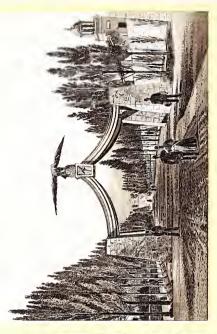




EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF MORMON TABERNACLE



LION AND BEE-HIVE HOUSES.



EAGLE GATE AND SCHOOL HOUSE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

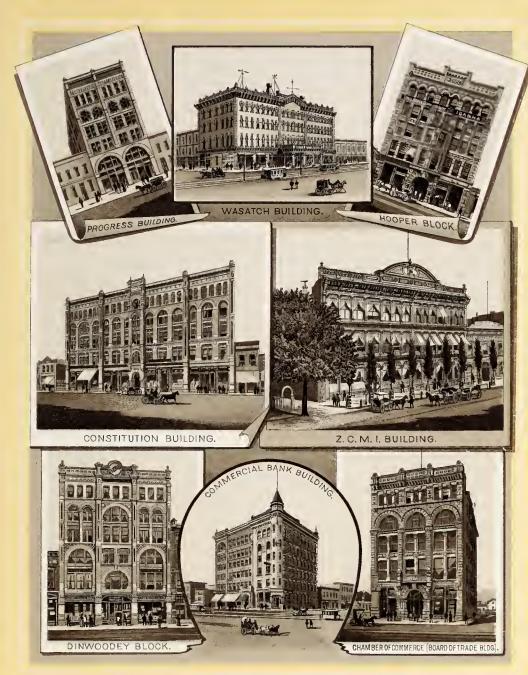




GARDO HOUSE, RESPORTHE PRESTOR THE MORMON CHURCH.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS - SALT LAKE CITY.

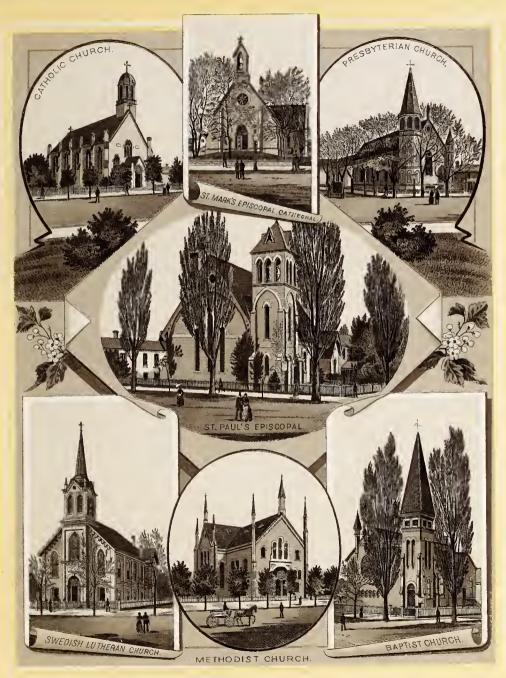


BUSINESS BLOCKS.



THE KNUTSFORD.

LEADING HOTELS IN SALT LAKE CITY.



CHURCHES.



THE PAVILION AT GARFIELD BEACH FROM THE TOWER.



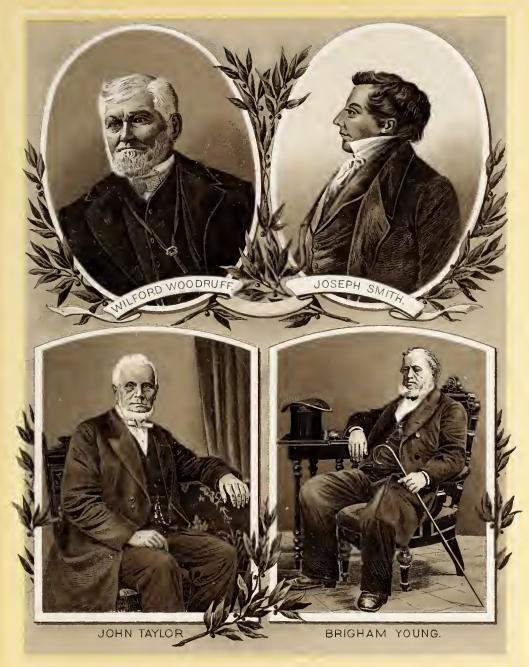
GARFIELD BEACH FROM THE LAKE.



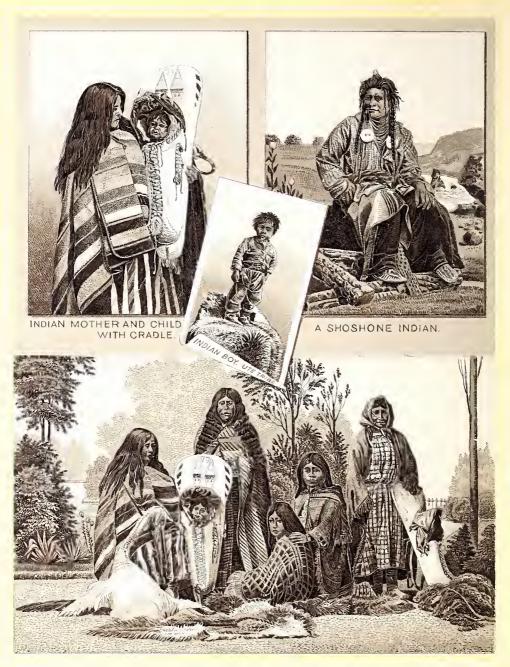
OFFICERS'QUARTERS AND BAND STAND, FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.



THE M. H. WALKER TERRACE.



PRESIDENTS OF THE MORMON CHURCH.



UTE INDIANS.

THE REFLEX

OF

Salt Lake City and Vicinity,

Including letter-press description and illustrations of Public Edifices, Hotels, Business Blocks, Churches, Indians, Bathing Resorts, etc., and a variety of information, valuable for the Tourist or Resident, from reliable sources.

PUBLISHED AT THE ART BAZAR,

12 and 14 Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

BY

C.R. SAVAGE.

WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

In issuing this brochure I ask its acceptance by the travelling public, and by home friends, on the ground that all its contents are reliable, and that in a brief form it supplies information culled from the best authorities. It is believed that the truth regarding this unique city, Territory and people will be appreciated, and that the future developement of Utah will be of abiding interest to every purchaser and reader of the Reflex, at least such is the desire of

Yours Respectfully, C. R. SAVAGE.

Description of Illustrations

IN THE

New Reflex of Salt Lake Gity

AND VICINITY.

Pages 1, 2 and 3.

This is a bird's-eye view of the city, lake, and distant mountains, as seen from a point near the southeastern part of the city; it gives a fair idea of the location of Fort Douglas, the Lake, the Wasatch mountains which skirt the eastern side, and the Oquirrh range on the western side of Salt Lake valley. The islands in the lake are mainly correct as to location and appearance. The river Jordan is seen winding its sinuous way from the south to the inland sea,—this is in magnitude the second great feeder to its volume—Bear river being the first and largest river flowing into it. The railroad running west, is the Utah and Nevada branch of the Union Pacific, which carries from 80,000 to 100,000 persons in the summer months to enjoy the unexcelled luxury of a bath in the saline waters of the Great Salt Lake. The other road is the new drive or boulevard running to Saltair. It is thought by some that this watering resort will, as to its attractions, yet be a formidable rival to Garfield Beach. Fort Douglas reservation nestles close to the mountains on the east,

and overlooks the city and country west, clear down to the lake. The canon on the north of the city is called, City Creek, it is one of the principal sources of the water supply for the inhabitants of the city. The uearest point from Salt Lake City to the lake is thirteen miles; Stansbury island in the lake was named after that gallant captain, who made a careful survey of this locality in the early fifties. Antelope island is sometimes called Church island, because the Church herds were sent over there in the early days. On the eastern slope of that island a good spring of water is found, and a fine orchard and residence are also located there, the other parts are devoid of springs, but are covered with sage brush and grass. Carrington's island was named after that gentleman, he having accompanied Captain Stansbury during his explorations. Fremont's island was named after the famous pathfinder of the Rockies. The old boat used by him in his explorations is still to be seen in the Deseret Museum, which is located near the Templeton Hotel.

There are very few places desirable for habitation anywhere ou the borders of the Great Salt Lake, its shores are flat and uninviting, and the smell is disagreeable anywhere close to it, save and except at its southern extremity near Black Rock and Garfield Beach. When the Mormon Pioneers came in 1847 one could walk from the maiuland to Antelope island—since then the waters have risen until at one time (in 1866) it was thought that it would overflow its banks on the western shore, but since that it has gradually receded, and the prospect is fair for a repetition of the opportunity to again walk dry shod to Antelope island. The utilization of those streams for irrigating purposes, which are tributary to the lake, is increasing

annually, thus lessening the volume flowing to its bed.

The different points of interest in the city are plainly visible in the illustration, but the reduction to so small a scale has made minor places hardly distinguishable; the city lays claim to being one of 'magnificent distances,' having one hundred miles of streets 132 feet wide, and a population of nearly 55,000, whose wealth represents over \$70,000,000. There are in it twenty-three public and twenty private schools. The different religious denominations are fully represented. Many other facts will be given in connection with the separate places illustrated. Among the main features of the city which interest the visitor, are its wide streets, its water courses on each side thereof, its wealth of gardens and trees contributing grateful shade in summer, and the comfortable home-look that everywhere prevails. Do not forget, gentle reader, that those whose foresight contributed so much to these results were the Mormon people.

Page 4—Exterior and Interior of Mormon Tabernacle.

The view of this vast auditorium, the largest in America, is taken from the east end in the gallery. It gives a good idea as to its convenience and use for large assemblies. Previous to its crection, the Conferences of the Mormon Church were held in large Boweries, which were not available in wet weather. President Young decided upon its construction, with the view of accommodating the immense numbers that gathered on such occasions. The thickness of the ceiling from the inside to the shingles, is 10 feet, and is composed of a latticed truss resting upon 44 sandstone piers, built in the most substantial manner. There are 20 double doors opening outwards, each 9 feet wide, affording the best possible means of egress. The large windows above them, running under the caves of the roof, serve the double purpose of lighting and ventilating the vast interior. Two large windows in the roof also aid in giving ample ventilation. The building is 150 x 250 and 80 ft. high.

The seats around the organ are used by the Tabernacle Choir. The four rows of seats in front are occupied by the different grades of Priesthood in the Mormon Church. The upper one being for the First Presidency of the Church, the next below for the Twelve Apostles, while the lowest is reserved for the lesser or Auronic Priesthood. The Sacrament table being the lowest of the four. It takes about one and a half hours to pass around the Sacrament when the lower part of the hall is filled, which is generally the

case on Sundays. Water is used instead of wine.

The large organ has 67 stops, and 2,648 pipes, and is 30 x 33 feet. A water motor supplies air for the inflation of the bellows. The height is 48 feet. Mr. Joseph Ridges superintended the construction of it, and Messrs. Johnson and Taylor added many valuable improvements, so that to-day, in able hands, it is one of the greatest musical treats to hear it played. The largest

pipes are constructed of wood brought from southern Utah.

The organist is Mr. Joseph J. Daynes, and the director of the musical exercises is Prof. Evan Stephens. In the Sabbath services the singing is sometimes congregational, and at other times the choir only is heard. Nearly all the hymns and anthems are original, being mostly composed by prominent musicians and poets of the Mormon church. Every visitor to Salt Lake City should attend, if practicable, one of these services at least. They usually last about one hour and a half, and those who attend are expected to remain until the close of the services.

Twice a year this building is filled to its utmost capacity, namely, when the General Conferences are held,—April 6th and October 6th. The faintest whisper is plainly heard between two, persons located at each end, and the dropping of a pin makes a clear audible sound. One of the finest choirs of unpaid singers take part in the exercises. The seats are all free, and no collection taken. Out of courtesy, the old folks generally occupy the front seats. Services are held every Sunday, commencing at 2 p. m.

The first stone of the Tabernacle was laid April, 1865, and the whole structure fully completed October 6th, 1867. The grounds are tastefully laid out with lovely flowers and trees encircling the building; of late some monster concerts have been given in it for charitable purposes. Patti, Juch, and other noted singers, besides Theodore Thomas, and the great Gilmore, have each expressed themselves as being charmed with the accoustic properties of the

building.

This Mammoth Hall is lighted by gas and electricity, and warmed by steam heaters. The present arrangement of seats admits of accommodation for four hundred and fifty persons around the organ, and some three hundred more can find room in the wings of the gallery, and the effect of such a concourse when the building is filled in every part and then well lighted besides, is beautiful in the extreme, it has in fact no parallel for grandeur any where in the Union. Scating capacity, 8,060.



Page 5—Lion and Bee Hive Houses, Eagle Gate, Grave of Brigham Young, Desert News, Tithing Office.

The Lion and Bee Hive houses are two of the most noted buildings now standing in Salt Lake City, and among the oldest; they were creeted by President Brigham Young for his numerous family. The carved lion on the first named is the work of Mr. William Ward, now one of the Professors in the Deseret University. It was among the first efforts in sculpture and the development of art in the early days of the settlement of Utah; the eagle on the Eagle Gate, and the bee-hive on the Bee-Hive House give evidence in their way as to the progressive character of Brigham Young. Between the two buildings is the office where President Young used to receive visitors, it at one time contained many valuable portraits of church officials,

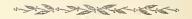
and other souvenirs of interest connected with Church history. The office of the Deseret Telegraph Company is also located here.

The Eagle Gate is immediately east of the Bee Hive House, and was so named because of the earved bird placed over the gate-way. It was at one time the only inlet or outlet from City Creek Canon when it was a toll road. The old gate-way as seen in the picture, was taken down in 1890 and replaced by the present one, which is higher than its predecessor so as to admit the passage of street cars. The eagle was earved by Mr. Ralph Ramsey. Near by is the old school house where the children of Brigham Young were educated; it is a neat building inside the wall. East of the school is the White House, erected by President Young, for his first wife. At one time it was considered the finest house in the city and its location is admirable. The Grave of Brigham Young is located on the top of the hill on the same block, a few hundred yards east on First Street. Here lies all that was mortal of that great leader of the Mormon people, who has been likened by them unto Moses, who led them from perseeution into the western wilderness for quietude and peace; whose word was almost law, and whose judgment was seldom questioned. It was he who gave suggestions in all the improvements inaugurated during the early days, and it was his genius and foresight which gave that impress of superiority and destiny foreshadowed in the laying out of this city, that will make it for all time the metropolis of the great inter-mountain region. President Young used to think that somebody might have the audacity to try and secure possession of his body after death, and in his will he provided against such an occurrence by having constructed a grave so strong as to make it almost an impossibility. The graves of other members of his family are also in the same lot.

The *Descret News* office is located on the corner of South and East Temple Streets, north of the Templeton Hotel, it is the oldest newspaper west of the Missouri River, for its first number was published in 1850. It is the official organ of the Mormon Church, issuing a daily, semi-weekly and weekly edition, all of which bear the impress of ability and honesty. It is a paper that cannot be bought, and one whose pages are never defiled by questionable advertisements.

In the rear of the *Descret News* are the Tithing offices where all tithes are paid in kind by the members of the Mormon Church, and also where they are disbursed. These buildings have been taken by the government from the Mormon people, and are at the present time leased from the Receiver at a high rental. Tithing donations are paid out to workers on the Temple and other public buildings,

to the aged, and the needy in all conditions who are members of the Church, and to Indians whose hunting grounds are now occupied, by the Mormon community. It is at once a unique and interesting place to visit.



Page 6.---Assembly Hall and Interior; Tabernacle Root; House Built in the Old Fort in 1847, Gardo House,

The Assembly Hall is situated in the southwest corner of the Temple Block. This handsome edifice was designed by Mr. Obed Taylor, architect, and was creeted by master-workman Henry Grow it is 120 feet long by 68 feet wide. The summit of the central tower is 130 feet from the ground; at the top, for a weather vane is the suggestive figure of an angel, with the trumpet of warning. It is generally conceded to be one of the best specimens of architecture for the purposes designed, to be found west of the Missouri River. The interior is on the same plan as the Tabernacle. A fine organ and room for 100 choristers is located at the west end. The ceiling was painted by the late W. C. Morris in fresco, and was an ambitious effort to represent the Mormon Temples, and scenes connected with the rise of the Mormon Church. Two thousand people can be comfortably seated in the building, and all can hear the speaker.

The section of the roof of the Tabernacle is introduced to illustrate the mode of constructing the same, and shows the great strength and solidity of the structure. It is known as the 'Howe truss' principle and is susceptible of sustaining an extraordinary strain and weight at the same time. Mr. Henry Grow superintended the construction thereof from the commencement to its finish

The old log house represented is located in the Seventh Ward, corner of First West and West Temple, and in the rear of Zebulon Jacob's residence, it is a relic, and the only one that remains of the buildings erected in the Old Fort in 1847. As years roll by a sacredness attaches to this rare old home of one of the early Pioneers. Nothing should prevent its preservation by the Territory in a suitable museum which we hope to see established in the not far distant future.

The Gardo House was erected by the late President Brigham Young. His original design was to devote it entirely as a place of entertainment for his many friends, but he did not live long enough to realize his expectation. After his death it was used as the residence of his successor President John Taylor, and on his demise by Wilford Woodruff the present President, so that it is absolutely the parsonage for the church. Since the Act of Congress was passed which robbed the people of their church property, it has been in the hands of a Receiver and the original owners have paid some \$450 per month for its use, but it is now vacated by them. The day may come when the country will rise up in indignation at this great wrong, and so the hope is entertained that it may be restored to those who rightfully own and long possessed it.



Page 7.—Utah Exposition Building; County Jail; St.

Mary's Hospital; Deserte University; Deaf and

Dumb Institute; Salt Lake Theatre.

The Exposition Building and grounds occupy a whole block (ten acres) in the Tenth Ward, six blocks east of Main Street on Fifth South. The central part and south wing are finished; when the northern wing is erected its total length from north to south will be 620 feet. It is a building well adapted for the purposes intended and is an ornament to the city. The greatest height of the towers to base of flag pole is 120 feet from first floor. When filled with the products of our inter-mountain country, it forms a grand object-lesson for all visitors. The galleries in the central part constitute the art sections; the stock and implements are all outside the building; the fruits, vegetables and general manufactures are so displayed during each Annual Fair, as to present an appearance not easily forgotten.

The County Jail is situated on Second South, near Second West Street. It commands attention by reason of its completeness and neat architectural appearance; it cost about \$40,000 to creet it and is construced on the best known plan to hold prisoners. The residences of the County Sheriff and Jailer are in the front of the build-

ing. The County Court House is on the corner close to it.

St. Mary's Hospital (Roman Catholic). This Institution is one of the most imposing and at the same time the largest and best appointed hospital in Utah. It was erected at a cost of \$100,000, and has 200 cots. It is managed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross from St. Mary's, Indiana, under the direction of Dr. Allen Fowler. Monthly subscriptions from miners and private patients sustain the good work. It occupies a ten acre block on First South between Tenth and Eleventh East Street, cars passing in front of the building.

The Deseret University occupies a whole block, (ten acres) in the northwest part of the city on Second North and Second West. As an Institution of learning it is the grandest in Utah. As early as 1850 the Legislative Assembly passed an Act incorporating the University of the State of Deseret; for various reasons, mainly poverty, the institution was not entirely successful until November 1869, when Dr. John R. Park reorganized it on a more complete basis for scientific, normal and classical instruction, since that time it has gradually grown until it is to-day the foremost institution in the western territories.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute is erected on the same block on the southwest corner. It cost \$55,000 for its erection, and will be large enough for all the unfortunates who may desire to enter it. It is conducted on the best known plans in an able manner. The boys wherever practicable are taught useful trades and the girls domestic accomplishments, in addition to the common rudiments of education. It is free to those who are unable to pay; but all who are able are charged \$5.00 per week for board, tuition and lodging. Frank W. Metcalf is Principal, to whom all letters for further information should be sent.

The Salt Lake Theatre was erected by the late President Young, it is situated on the corner of First East and First South Strects. In its recently improved condition, it is considered as well adapted for theatricals as any building in the Rocky Mountains. It is commodious, well ventilated and heated by steam. It is 174 feet long by 80 feet wide, and 75 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 62 feet deep by 32 fect in width. Capacity for seating 1,500 persons. Its internal appointments are very complete.



Page 8 .-- Leading Hotels in Salt Lake City.

Pictures of the leading Hotels are introduced to show that as far as such accommodation is needed Salt Lake City takes a front rank, both as to the style of conducting them, and their architectural clegance. There are many others that are all good and rnn at prices to suit everybody's purse. The aim of our guide is to present views and brief description of the best. The Reflex is not governed by any real estate syndicate. All the notices of the operations of business men are inserted gratuitously and without consultation.

The Continental Hotel is located on the corner of First Sonth and West Temple, and is the oldest first-class hotel in the city, covers more ground than any other, being for the most part a two story building; is known as a comfortable family hotel, has nice shady verandas, rooms easy of access, a good table good service and is managed by a competent hotel man, M. H. Beardsley. Rates \$3. per day; 125 rooms.

Next in order comes the Walker House, located on East Temple Street, a very popular house, Enropean plan, with everything for comfort, much used by business men, has an elegant restaurant, and all that makes a hotel attractive. G. S. Erb. Proprietor, rates \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day for rooms.

The Cullen on Second South Street enjoys a large share of patronage, being centrally located; has hot and cold water in every room, electric lights and all modern improvements. Rates \$2.50 to

\$4.00 per day, S. C. Ewing, Proprietor.

The Morgan is located on First South, one-half block west of the Continental, and is the best medium priced house in the city. Recently creeted with the newest improvements and attractions at moderate prices and quite close to the business center; J. H. Clark, Proprietor. Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.

The Templeton claims the most attractive location for a hotel in the city, for the tourist especially, being close to the Temple Block and the Mormon buildings, around which so much interest centers. The dining hall is on the top floor and commands from its elevation a magnificent prospect; the views from the principal rooms are superb, each room is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. Sample rooms for business men, fire escapes, Elithorpe elevator and every convenience for comfort. Rates \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, Alonzo Young, Manager; built in 1890.

The Knutsford, located corner of State Road and Third South opened June 1st, 1891, has 250 rooms, with elegant appointment Nothing has been omitted to make this hotel the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. Price per day, \$3.00 to \$5.00; G. S. Holmes, Manager.

On arriving at any of the railroad depots, the traveler who seed desires may reach any of the before mentioned hotels by street car for five cents; by omnibus to all hotels through transfer agents free distant points fifty cents.



Page 9 .--- Business Blocks.

The *Progress Building* on Main Street is an imposing structure erected by the Auerbach Bros.; has an elevator and convenient office up stairs; cost of construction \$80,000, occupied on ground floor the E. C. Coffin Hardware Co., and the National Bank of the

Republic

The Wasatch Building is located on the southeast corner of Second South and Main Street; though older than the others illustrated, with the exception of the Co-operative store, it may justly be called a fine addition to the business houses of the city; it was erected by the late Nicholas Groesbeck. The Union Pacific Ticket offices are on the corner, Kellner's dry goods establishment another business firms occupy the southern part of the first floor The U.S. Court room and offices are in the upper part.

The Constitution Building is located on the site of the old on which the Z. C. M. I. once occupied; it is justly called the bes block in the city for solidity and general convenience. The whol upper part is parcelled off for offices, with elevator and steam heater all over the building; the cost was nearly \$125,000. The lowe floors are occupied by Margetts Bros., Young Bros., John C. Cutle & Bro., Johnson & Pratt and Hardy Bros.; it is half a block from Temple Block on the west side of Main Street.

The Dinwoodey Block was erected by H. Dinwoodey on the site of the building burned down in 1890. It is occupied by the Dinwoode Furniture Co., and is devoted entirely to their display: the cos of its erection was \$70,000. Location, half a block west from Main Street on First South.

Chamber of Commerce is on Second South one and a half blocks west of Main Street. It was built by the Board of Trade Building Co., at a cost of \$68,000; the ground was previously donated by adjacent property holders, and was valued at \$25,000. The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce are on the second floor, conveniently reached by elevators, passenger and freight; the offices of the Rio Grande Western are on the third floor, and the U. S. Signal service on the upper—Visitors to Salt Lake will be well repaid by a visit to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where many of the mineral, cereal, and manufacturing products of Utah are on exhibition. The Pioneer Library Association have their books in the same hall.

The Hooper Block is owned by Mrs. J. E. Caine and Miss Cora Hooper, cost of building \$80,000. The ground floor is occupied by the Cunnington Co. and R. M. Jones and Co.; the upper floor is occupied principally by prominent lawyers, all reached by elevator. It is close to the east side Main Street on First South.

Commercial Block is one of the finest in the city; cost \$250,000, has elevator, and offices in upper stories, and the Commercial National Bank is located on the first floor, corner of Commercial and Second South Streets, built in 1890.

Co-operative Store or Z. C. M. I. is located on the east side of Main Street, just south of the Templeton Hotel, it is four stories, including basement, with a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 318 feet. It has lately erected an addition on the north of sixty-five feet front and 100 in depth.

Being the parent store or center of that great system of Co-operative merchandising which was founded by President Brigham Young in 1868, it commands a great deal of attention at home and abroad.

From it radiates that trade method which reaches from New Mexico and Arizona to Idaho, whose purpose was to cheapen all commodities by bringing the producer and consumer into proximity, and to prevent by the magnitude of its stock the creation of corners under any circumstances.

It carries a stock valued at one and a quarter million, its employees number near two hundred and its sales reach annually four to five millions. Its eapital stock is \$1,250,000. Wilford Wood-ruff is President, and in all markets its credit is A. 1. Its officers and directors are among the leading men of the Territory, and its branch houses in Ogden, Logan, and Idaho Falls are models of business character and undisputed influence in each locality.

Connected with the merehandise department, on the northeast is

the great Shoe and Clothing Factory which employs some 250 hands, and turns out from its combined departments some \$270,000 worth of manufactured goods annually.

Z. C. M. I. has averaged to its stockholders one per cent per month since its establishment in 1868; the whole Institution is well

worth a visit.



Page 10.—Denominational Churches in Salt Lake City.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic), is located on Second East Street between South Temple and First South Streets, and was the first non-Mormon church erected in Utah after its settlement by the Mormons. President Young donated \$500.00 towards its erection. Sabbath services are held at 8, 9 and 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

St. Mark's Cathedral (Episcopal) is two and a half blocks east of Main Street, north side First South. The building is ninety feet long and thirty-six feet wide, height thirty-four feet, was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$46.000. A transept was afterwards added and a fine pipe organ placed therein at a cost of \$5,000. Sabbath morning services at 11 a.m., evening services 7.30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, corner Second South and Second East Street, it is a plain red wood rustic edifice, has fine acoustic properties and is a pleasant place to worship in. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal, corner of Fourth South and Main Street, is a handsome stone building neatly and artistically finished within and without. The Rectory adjoins the chapel. Time of service same as St. Marks.

Methodist Church, half a block east of Main Street on Third South. It is a roomy handsome brick structure; cost \$60,000 to erect; seating capacity 800. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is on the corner of Second South and Fourth East Streets. It was built in 1885 and cost \$10,000; it is sixty-six feet long by forty-four feet wide, and is generally considered one of the neatest buildings for religious purposes in the city. Opposite this building is All Hallows College (Catholic).

Baptist Church. This very pretty edifice is located on the corner of Second South and Second West. Sunday services are held at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m.

Visitors to Salt Lake can find Mormon Sabbath services in any one of the Twenty-three Ward meeting houses in Salt Lake City. Hours of commencement, 6 to 6.30 p.m.



Page 11-Garfield Beach from the Tower and the Lake.

We present two views of this noted resort, one from the tower and the other from the lake; the first looks out upon the broad expanse of the briny sea and shows the superb beach and bathing facilities. The cost of erection of the pavilion and buildings on the shore was \$75,000 and they are as complete and commodious as can be desired; 100,000 persons visited this place during the bathing season of 1891. Fare for the round trip fifty cents, distance eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, via the Utah and Nevada branch of the Union Pacific.

Visitors should never omit to visit this remarkable resort and enjoy this miraele of luxurious bathing. The buoyaney of the water is so great that you can sit in it with perfect case, a few horizontal motions of the hands being all that is necessary to keep yourself in position. Care should be taken to keep the water from your eyes, nose and mouth. The following table shows the comparative density

of different bodies of water:

	WATER.	soring.
Atlantic Ocean,	96-5	3.5
Mediterranean Sea,	96-2	3.8
Dead Sea,	76-Ü	24.0
Great Salt Lake,	86-0	14.0

The lake is eighty miles long by fifty wide. It is shallow on the east side and deeper on the west; the greatest known depth being sixty feet. The only living thing found in it is the artenna fertiles, or brine shrimp, a wonderful creature about the size of a mosquito.

Vast quantities of salt are obtained by evaporation during the summer months at various points on the border of the lake, it is shipped to the mining camp of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Colorado for fluxing purposes, there is enough to supply the whole Union for an indefinite period. The traveler should carry home specimens of the

water and sand from the shore, examine the same under a magnifying glass and it will be found that what was apparently sand is a polished globe of lime, beautiful to look upon. If you are fond of climbing, visit the cave on the mountain side about half a mile from the bathing houses, and thereby get a grand view of the lake and islands, notice also the wonderful water line that marks the epoch

when the lake was a thousand feet higher than it is now.

The birds eye view from the lake shows the extent of the improvements along the shore, also the old pier and steamboat, the third and largest ever launched upon the bosom of the saline sea: it was built at Corinne with the intention of freighting ores from Ophir to Corinne, a project that was not fully realized. It is now dismantled and is used as sleeping apartments for the attaches of the resort during the busy season. The mountains in the distance are on the west of Tooele valley, where there are flourishing towns and villages. A herd of domesticated buffalo may also be seen in Buffalo Park, near the now deserted hotel, one mile from Garfield Beach. This wonderful collection is owned by Mr. Win. Glasmann, and represents types of a race of animals now nearly extinct, although they once covered the plains in countless numbers.

Many persons ascribe great medicinal properties to the lake water, some who are affected with catarrh, nervous debility, rheumatism and skin diseases have derived great benefit by bathing in

its waters.

An analysis by Prof. O. D. Allern, of the waters of Salt Lake gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium	79.11
Chloride of Magnesia,	9.95
Sulphate of Soda,	6.22
Sulphate of Potassia,	3.58
Sulphate of Lime,	.57
Excess of Chlorine,	.57
TOTAL.	100.00

These facts as to density and analysis are obtained from a pamphlet on the Dead Sea of America, issued by the Union Pacific Company.



Page 12.—Officers' Quarters at Fort Douglas.

Among the attractions of the suburbs of Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas takes the lead, commanding as it does a view of the lake and surrounding county; it is beautifully laid out and is a full regiment post; it was founded by General Connor who came with the California volunteers in 1862. The waters of Red Butte Canon are used to beautify and keep alive the shrubbery and gardens; it is now reached by the Utah Central Railway and the Salt Lake and Rapid Transit Electric cars. The dress parades and band concerts attract thousands of visitors annually. When enjoying the luxury of a carriage ride do not fail to pay a visit to this interesting spot; the distance from the center of Salt Lake City is about three miles; the elevation 250 feet above it.



The M. H. Walker Terrace. .

Is introduced to give an idea of the architectural character and fluish of the dwelling houses lately erected, and now building in this city. The visitor who rides around may see the process of evolution as it applies to dwellings in Salt Lake City. The log hut is almost gone, for it generally precedes all other material for human habitations, where trees abound; next comes the adobe or sun dried brick of which many specimens are seen, then the burnt brick or fancy wooden structures which exist everywhere, presenting therefore no particular novelty to the visitor.



Page 13 .-- Mormon Temples.

Early in their history, the Mormons began the building of Temples, the first being built in Kirtland O. It was but 55 x 65 feet, but considering the condition of the people, this was a gigantic effort, the corner stones were laid on July 23d. 1833, and it was completed at a cost of \$50.000, and dedicated March 27th, 1836, the building thereof was directed by the Prophet, and the manifestations which took place there at its dedication, are familiar to all readers of Mormon history.

When the people vacated the state of Ohio, and settled on the site of Commerce, afterwards Nauvoo, they speedily commenced a more pretentious structure than the first. It became the marvel of the western country, being of hewn stone and with such symbols on its exterior as arrested the attention of the tourist, and made it a continuous object lesson for the initiated, as for the new arrival in this far-famed city. The corner stones were laid April 6th, 1841, a partial dedication took place on Nov. 30th, the completion and final dedication was on May 2nd, and 3rd, 1846, nearly two years after the assassination of the Prophet. It was 128 by 88 feet, had a fine tower, and was visible for miles up and down the Mississippi river. The graphic words of Thos. L Kane who described its beauty, as seen amid the quietude and desolation of Nauvoo, after the occupants and builders had been driven at the bayonet's point into the wilderness, will linger long in the memory of every reader. It constitutes a history of bloodshed and robbery such as will demand the corroboration of history, that it may be believed in the generations yet to come.

The first Temple built in Utah outside of Salt Lake City was at St. George, in the extreme south of the Territory. This location is beyond the rim of the Basin, and was, when settled a most forbidding section of country; dry, barren and volcanic, it has gradually yielded to the industry of its colonists, until it is now the land of the

peach and the vine.

This Temple rests upon a gently rising flat or bench near the city, its basement is of volcanic rock, and its walls of red sandstone, cemented and white, its dimensions are 141% by 93½ feet, the main building is 84 feet high, and the one tower 150 feet. Its corner stones were laid March 10th, 1873, and its dedication took place Jan. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1877; after an expenditure of little less than one million dollars; this building really made colonization possible in the south, and its cost has been amply repaid in the formation of thrifty settlements and pleasant homes beyond the reach of frost almost, and quite desirable for the winter residence of northerners, as foreseen by President Young.

The corner stones of the Logan Temple, Cache Co., were laid Sept. 17th, 1877. It was dedicated May 17th, 1884, the building, 171 x 95, stands on an eminence overlooking all Cache Valley, its eastern tower is 155 feet high, and the Western one 143 feet: the main walls

are 86 feet to top of battlements. Cost \$600,000

Manti Temple in San Pete Co, occupies a more sightly position than any of the series. Its corner stones, were laid April 14, 1879, its

size is 172x95 feet and 82 feet to the square; the eastern tower is 180, and the western one 170 feet, must have cost near a million dollars

and the site is yet incomplete.

an estimate.

On the very day that President Young and the Pioneers arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake he determined the spot upon which a Temple should be built in this City. The foundations were laid April 6th, 1853, and work when practicable has been continous from then till now. It is however nearing completion, and it is expected that the Capstone will be placed upon it April 6th, 1892. Probably within a year afterwards it will be completed and dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected.

This Temple stands upon the east side of what is called the Temple block, it is 186 feet long and 99 feet in width; the material is of white granite, quarried some 20 miles distant; while much of this in later years has come by rail. The work began when ox teams only were available; the cost then being enormous, for its foundations are some 10 feet in thickness, though the walls from story to story are reduced to five feet at the square, which is 100 feet above the basement. Its architecture is unique, its features are symbolic throughout, there are three towers at each end, the eastern ones being a little higher than those on the west, and the east centre one is 220 feet high, but yet to be surmounted by an angel 12 feet high, delivering his trumpet-message of "Glad Tidings" to all nations of the earth. It is said that over three millions will have been required ere the whole is completed, but being built from voluntary contributions and much of it in kind, some allowance will be in order as to

These Temples are the great spiritual educational institutions of the Latter-day Saints, in them will be held the "Schools of the Prophets;" Science, Literature, and Theology will be taught there, in them marriages will be performed, and those sealing ordinances to which every devoted Mormon looks forward, in connection with his or her labors there, as to the dearest duty on earth, whether for the living or the dead. They are not used for public or general services, nor are they easy of access save to the best members of the Mormon Church, and yet outside of prurient curiosity they are of interest and value to all the world.



Page 14.--Presidents of the Mormon Church.

These portraits of the successive Presidents of the Mormon Church are not as good as they should be, the outlines only are correct; the best portraits were furnished, but it seems an im-

possibility to re-produce protraits on so small a scale.

Joseph Smith the Prophet is of course at the head. He was born December 23rd, 1805, in Sharon, Windsor Co. Vermont; his remarkable work and life, and his tragic end, belong to the annals of the nation, but little claim has been made by his native town as yet for the honor of producing the most remarkable man of modern times. His uncalled for and untimely death, while under the sworn protection of the Governor of Illinois, will ever stand out as the acme of intolerance and injustice, and as a libel on American freedom as to religion and its expression.

He was assassinated in Carthage Jail, June 27th, 1844.

His successor, Brigham Young, was also one of the "Green Mountain Boys," being born in Whittingham, Vt., June 1st, 1800, he allied himself with the Prophet in early life, and was among his most devoted friends, finally after the exodus from Nauvoo, being sustained as his successor in the Presidency of the Church; leading the fleeing hosts of Nauvoo he became a veritable Moses to the people and every step in the after settlement of Utah bears the impress of his ability and thought. After thirty-three years of unending toil, he yielded up his life on August the 29th, 1877, his biography is as yet unwritten, although thousands of tourists come to look upon the quiet corner where his remains await the resurrection of the great and good.

President John Taylor was of English parentage, having been born in Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Nov. 1808. After being sustained as chief of the Apostles, by virtue of seniority as to ordination, he became the President of the Church, and for seven years he directed with his Counselors the affairs thereof in "trouble some times." dving

July 25th, 1889.

The present President, Wilford Woodruff, is a New Englander also, having been born at Farmington, Conn., March 1st, 1807, he has been a hard worker, is still wiry, and is quite likely to survive many younger men. All these men are among the tried veterans of the Mormon Church, and workers in very deed. The record of a busy life is theirs, and as space here forbids any lengthened review, those interested (and who is not), will have to read up for those details, which give to the facts of real life, more than the odor of romance.

Page 15 .-- Indians of Our Local Tribes.

The portraits of Indians on the last page are types of the races that remain in our valleys to-day. Strange to say they are gradually dying off although they are uniformly treated with kindness in every Mormon home in Utah. The policy of Brigham Young was that it

was better to feed them than to fight them.

The Indians generally regard the Mormons as their friends; it is very seldom that there is trouble between the settlers and Indians in Utah. Colonies for them have been formed under the direction of Mormon Elders with the view of getting the Indians to understand and adopt the habits of the whites, but the results thus far are not very encouraging.

Of the Goshutes in the western part of Utah very few remain. Of the Utes proper many families are seen at times on the streets

of Salt Lake City.

The Shoshones and Bannocks in the northern part of Utah, and southern Idaho are more numerous. They are superstitious about having their portraits taken, and it is next to impossible to get them to pose without dressing up for the occasion, attrition with civilization having led them to have some regard for their appearance, at least when being photographed.



General Information of Value to Every Visitor.

On arrival at the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western or the Utah Central depots, the visitor can take the street cars that lead to the central parts of the city, fare five cents.

Omnibus and excursion wagons charge twenty-five cents, bag-

gage included, distant points fifty cents.

The maximum rates of fare that can be demanded by any owner, or driver of public vehicles as fixed by city ordinance are as follows:

For conveying each passenger from one depot to another, fifty

cents.

For conveying one passenger not exceeding one mile, fifty cents.

Each additional mile or part of mile, twenty-five cents.

For conveying children between five and fourteen years of age, not to exceed half the above price may be charged for like distances, but for children under five years of age no charge shall be made.

For use of any hack, coach or other vehicle drawn by two horses

by the day, with one or more passengers, \$8.

For the use of any such carriage or vehicle by the hour with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, for the first hour, \$2.

For each additional hour or part of hour, \$1.

For the use of any hack, cab or other vehicle, drawn by one horse or other animal, by the hour, for the first hour \$1, and for each additional hour or part thereof, seventy-five cents; by the day, \$5.

Street Nomenclature.

The streets of Salt Lake City are laid out at right angles, 128 feet wide, and run north and south, east and west, combined they would extend over 100 miles.

The central business street is called East Temple Street, and bounds the Temple Block on the east; it is sometimes called Main St.

The street bounding Temple Block on the south, is called South Temple, and sometimes Brigham St.

The street bounding Temple Block on the west is called West Temple Street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the north is called North Temple Street.

The streets east of East Temple Street are designated by numbers and called First East, Second East, etc.; those south of South Temple Street being called First South, Second South, etc; those west of West Temple Street being called First West, Second West, etc., and those north of North Temple Street being called First North, Second North, etc.

RAMBLES AFOOT.

Some travelers love to walk around and leisurely see everything, for such I have introduced two rambles on foot that may prove of interest to all those who can afford to walk and have time enough to do so.

Ramble No 1.

From whatever hotel you may be stopping, find the Main or East Temple Street. Looking up hill, will be looking north, down hill, the reverse. Suppose we start from the Deseret Bank corner, northwards: we soon arrive at the big Co-operative store—visitors are always welcome to look over this vast establishment founded by the late Brigham Young, in 1868. A few steps further north brings you to the General Tithing Office and Deseret News building. This is the oldest paper west of the Missouri River, and the publishing house for the Mormon Church publications; opposite, a little East of the corner where the Templeton Hotel stands you will find the Deseret Museum where there are many valuable relics to be seen; east of this is Z. C. M, I. Boot and Shoe factory, then the Historian's office of the Mormon Church—still farther east on the corner is the Gardo House previously described; on the north side of the street are the Lion and Bee Hive houses, and the central office of the Presidency of the Mormon Church also that of the Deseret Telegraph Company, built by Brigham Young-east of the Bee-Hive house is the Eagle Gate—and on the right hand side the school house used by the children of Pres't. Young. Looking south under the Eagle is the

State Road 16 miles long in a straight line. Go a little farther north and turn to the corner at the right, this is 1st street, go up till near the summit and the enclosure is seen where rest the remains of Brigham Young—turn at the first corner on the left and keep ascending north, past the 18th ward Mormon chapel and the Independent School house erected by the members of the ward. Keep ascending until you reach Anderson tower from which point a splendid view of the entire valley is obtained. As you descend the hill turn down a lane to the right cross over the bridge which spans City Creek, follow the road down under the Eagle Gate and descend the State Road. On the left notice the Social Hall where the first theatrical performances were held in early days and where the Pioneers used to enjoy themselves, before the large theatre was built which is on the corner south; across the road a little to the east is the City and Fireman's Hall—well worthy of a visit—turn then west to the right, one block, and you are back to your starting point.

Ramble No 2.

Starting from the same point on the west side of the street and going north, you pass Savage's Art Bazar where the best collection of views of Utah and surrounding country can be obtained; turn west one block and north half a block, there is the entrance to the Temple block midway along the wall—Visitors are admitted from 10 'clock untill 12 and from 1 until 4 p. m. Mr. Thomas the janitor will conduct you around and show all that interests strangers. Go north half a block and one block east to Main Street, then ascend Arsenal Hill—now called Capitol Hill. Let this ramble be towards Evening when the setting sun gilds the distant lake to the west, and you will enjoy a panorama you will never forget.

Should the pedestrian desire to climb to the summit of Ensign Peak he will be well repaid, as the point is 750 feet above the city, and commands a vista of wonderful scope: a roadway leads up to it

by following the ridge on the west side of City Creek.

The mud wall seen as you ascend the hill was erected by President Young, as a protection from Indian raids, soon after the valley was first settled by the Mormons. Brigham is reported to have said. "That if it did not save the people from the Indians, it made labor for those who had no work." These two walks embrace about all that interests visitors afoot.

Carriage Drives.

The points of interest that can be reached when riding out are Fort Douglas—Prospect Hill—Liberty Park and the Drive—to reach any of these you pass many interesting points—and if the visitor has time, a drive up City Creek Canon will be found both pleasant and attractive, hundred of people take their wagons, tents and camp accoutrements, and spend weeks up the canons that open out into the valley, during the summer season.

The canons possessing the greatest attractions are City Creek and Big and Little Cottonwood Canons—An ascent of any one of these reveals a succession of beautiful pictures every five hundred yards.

Grant Bros., on West Temple, between South Temple and First South, have the largest and best appointed livery and transfer stables in the West. They possess facilities for hauling large parties of tourists in their celebrated "Tallyho Coach, Raymond," the largest in the world, and other commodious Coupes and Victorias. They make it a business to have well informed and gentlemanly drivers, and those well posted on matters of interest to tourists.

Other points of interest, Bathing resorts, etc.

The Warm springs are a popular resort on the northern edge of the city. They are fitted up in an attractive manner and receive the patronage of thousands annually—Cars leave the point before mentioned, corner Main and 1st South, every 15 minutes and carry you to the Springs for five cents.

The temperature of the baths is 100 F, to 108 F, they are beneficial in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia and skin diseases—Baths 25 cents—The solid matter on evaporation consists of Peroxide of Iron, Lime, Chlorine, Soda, Magnesia, Sulphuric Acid, and it is also slightly charged with Hydrosulphuric and Carbonic Acid gases which constitutes it a good drink to those who need mineral water.

Beck's Hot springs, 3 miles from the City is reached by a dummy line from near the U. P. depot and by either of the roads passing through the grounds, the U. P. or the R. G. W. R'y—Hotel accommodations are provided for invalids who patronize the resort—There are plunge and private baths—and all the accessories for comfort.

The Natatorium—situated on West Temple St, half a block south

from the Temple block, offers a chance to take a plunge or private bath in the water of the Hot Springs, which is pumped to this resort a distance of three miles. With all these attractions no traveller should omit to bathe, he has the great Lake to the west and medicated waters all around him.

Points of interest outside of the City.

The traveler who intends to enjoy himself for a few days in Utah should visit some of the grand canons of the Wasatch range. The most beautiful is Big Cottonwood Canon, reachable by conveyance; the road is very rough, but the scenery well repays the trouble of the visit. Little Cottonwood Canon can be reached by rail via D. & R. G. to Wasatch, thence by tram cars to Alta; from the heated valley to snow banks in a few hours is a trip worth taking. Should the visitor desire to still further take in the grandeur of the Wasatch range, I would advise him to go from Alta over to Brighton, at Silver Lake, see the beautiful lakes and mountains, thence over to Park City, by road, and visit the greatest mining camp in Utah, the location of the famous Ontario Mine. From Park City he can reach Salt Lake City by rail over the Utah Central which will give him grand views, in Parley's Park, and down Parley's Canon, back to the city. The whole trip is full of scenic interest and inexpense. The famous mines of Tintic can be reached by the Union Pacific, or D. & R. G.W. Railways, the last named passes around Utah Lake and through the towns and villages in Utah Valley. The U. P. train leaves direct for Eureka from a point near Lehi, the first town reached on entering Utah Valley.

Bingham Canon, another important mining camp in the mountains on the west side of the valley, is also a great place of interest. It can be easily reached by the D. & R. G. Railway; a train for this

point leaves every morning at 8. a. m.

Besides Utah Lake the most noted in Utah, are Fish Lake 250 miles south of Salt Lake City and 6,500 feet above the sea; and Bear Lake on the north eastern part of Utah. Both of these lakes abound in fish and are objects of great natural beauty.

Statistics of Salt Lake City.

The population of Salt Lake City is 55,000 by a close estimate. The estimated wealth of Salt Lake City is \$75,000000.

The altitude of the City above sea-level is 4,300 feet above the sea at the southeast corner of Temple Block.

The death—rate of Salt Lake City for 1891 was 18 per thousand population.

City Creek is the chief source of water supply for the city.

The aqueduct for carrying off its surplus waters runs through the centre of North Temple Street.

A large canal runs from the narrows of the Jordan River, twenty miles south into the eastern part of the city with an outlet into the city creek aqueduct near East Temple Street; other canals are also constructed to water the western part of the valley in addition to two others on the east of the river.

Salt Lake City has 44 miles of water mains, 19 miles of Sewers \$300,000 city debt, a City tax of 2-5 of 1 per cent, 38 miles electric street railway, it has 200 electric street lights, a large number of artesian wells, 3 fine Hospitals, splendid schools, and representatives of nearly all the religious sects to be found in other cities.

There are five daily papers published in Salt Lake City. The Deseret News, Herald, Iribune, Times and the Daily Reporter.

There are twenty-two school districts in Salt Lake City, where a good common school education may be obtained free, and non-sectarian.

The different religious societies also have schools so that education is easy of access to all who may desire it.

There are twenty-three Bishops' wards in Salt Lake City. The Mormon residents of each of these are in charge of the Bishop and his two counselors, and an organization of teachers. There are also Young Men's and Young Ladie's Mutual Improvement Societies, as well as Primary Associations for small children, and Relief Societies for the benefit of the needy members.

The arrangements made by the Mormon Church are so perfect that but few if any persons of advanced age are forgotten, the sight of aged members of that Church asking alms is as rare as angels visits. A committee of gentlemen make it their business to see that a grand entertainment in the summer, in the shape of an excur-

sion is provided for all who are 70 years of age and upwards, last year, (1891) 589 aged persons visited Springville and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Every thing was free; the street cars, the railroad, the entertainment, and the prizes, The Union Pacific and Rio Grande Railways have each generously given them a free train on these occasions, that of the Rio Grande Western last year numbered 15 first class cars—During the winter months a grand free performance in Salt Lake Theatre is also provided for the old people over 70, including the widows of any age, and all orphans, and deaff mutes. No restrictions are made as to race, faith or color—all who are worthy are entitled to enjoy this treat.

City Manufactures.

There are two soap factories in Salt Lake City doing a good business,

The Dinwoodey Furniture Company made \$15,000 worth of

staple furniture in 1891.

The Z. C. M. I. Factory turned out \$175,000 worth of boots and shoes, \$80,000 in overalls, and \$10,000 in sole leather, giving employment to 180 persons. Solomon Bros. also made \$20,000 worth of boots and shoes.

Territorial Items of Interest.

Salt Lake valley is twenty miles long by eighteen in the widest part. All the land available for cultivation is taken up.

32,000,000 Brick were made near Salt Lake City in 1891.

148,000 tons of Salt were made by evaporation on the borders of the Lake in 1891.

Utah covers an area of 82,190 square miles.

The population of Utah by official count, June 1st, 1890 was 207,905.

The legal rate of interest in Utah is ten per cent per annum.

There are 62,000 teachers and scholars in the Mormon Sunday School Union in Utah Territory.

There are 37 Banks in Utah Territory—with a Capital of \$5,150,-231, 78, and deposits amounting to \$8,355,684.

The musical organizations and local talent places our Territory in the lead as to excellence, indeed far above any State or Territory west of the Missouri River with the same population.

Territorial Manufactures.

49,740 barrels of beer made in 1891, see note on Utah barley.

The products of the Utah Woolen Mills in Provo are sold all over
the Union; the demand for them is increasing, the reason is they are
all wool.

There are eighteen cigar factories in Utah, the sales of stamps shows that 2,563,000 cigars were manufactured, most of them in

Salt Lake City where there are thirteen factories.

The Descret News Co. owns and operates, successfully, a paper-mill at the entrance of Big Cottonwood Canon, the paper upon which the News is printed is made there. Wrapping paper, of good quality, is also made in large quantities.

Utah boasts the finest Beet Sugar Factory in America. It is located near Lehi and cost \$500,000 to build it. The first year's run was 10,000 tons of beets which produced 1,250,000 pounds of fine sugar. From \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton was paid for the beets which were raised at different places in the Territory. Twenty per cent was the highest product of sugar found in the beets and those came from a place on the west side of Jordan River in Salt Lake Valley. The factory employs 110 men when running.

Mining and Railways, etc.

Over 260 distinct classes of minerals have been found in Utah, all having commercial value.

The Ontario Mine in Park City has paid out in dividends since its start \$12,425,000 No. of dividends 1 to 187. The Daly Mine, dividends 1 to 58, has paid out \$2,212,500.

The out-put of precious metals in 1890 was \$11,366,532,59; of coal \$572,519,00; of cement \$210,600.00; of asphaltum \$30,000.00; of gypsum \$50,000.00; of limestone \$98,000.00.

The mining interests of Utah with few exceptions have been developed by non-Mormons; the agricultural and manufacturing

interests by the Mormons principally.

The Union Pacific has 542 miles of railroad mostly broad guage in Utah; the Rio Grande Western 470 miles broad guage; the Central Pacific 157 miles broad guage and the Utah Central 49 miles of narrowguage.

Land and Products.

In 1890 there were in Utah, 374,340 acres of land under cultivation of which 310,759 were actually irrigated.

Dry farming, that is, farming without irrigation is successful some seasons, but irrigation makes the raising of crops a certainty.

Utah exported 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1891 and raised 2,409,454 bushels. Utah also won the prize given by the American Agriculturist for the largest yield of wheat to the acre, over eighty bushels, Mr. Gibbey of Mill Creek carrying off the premium of \$500.

In 1890, there were raised in Utah of Oats 1,132,218 bushels; of corn 165,067 bushels; of barley 212,546 bushels; of lucerne hay 306,100 tons; of rye 45,204 bushels; of meadow hay 120,572 tons; of

potatoes 935,874 bushels.

Live stock in 1890—Territorial Statistician's report. Number of sheep 1,410,021; milch cows 52,066; cattle 237,458; horses 80,602, wool product 7,651,252 pounds; butter 1,847,447 pounds; cheese 247, 875 pounds; winc 31,886 gallons; honey 854,387 pounds.

Utah barley has the reputation of making the finest beer. As a consequence there are several breweries, giving employment to a great number of persons, the product of which is exported to all

the surrounding States and Territories.

Lucern or alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops, and has made many a poor man wealthy. It has the property of rooting deeply into the soil, and stands drought wonderfully. If well watered, from 3 to 5 crops can be cut annually. Cattle eat it ravenously.

The best native timber is the red pine, the only hard woods are the mountain mahogany and maple, but neither of these are large

enough to be available for manufacturing purposes.

Natural gas is supposed to exist in unlimited volumes. Some of the outlets show a pressure of 149 pounds, and when fired they light up the country for miles around. The greatest storehouse yet tapped is at a point near Centerville, on the borders of the Great Salt Lake.

Climate and Fruits.

The month of June is the driest in the year.

The average annual rainfall in Utah for twenty years is 16.5, inches.

Thunder showers occur during the summer months and some-

times late in the Fall.

Highest point on record reached by the thermometer was 102 degrees on July 30, 1889.

By ascending our canons during the heated term you can enjoy any degree of temperature you wish, as well as the delightful sur-

roundings that make them so attractive.

The lowest point recorded in Salt Lake City was twenty below zero, January 20th, 1883. On that occasion an English walnut tree that had born fruit in the garden of William Jennings, Esq., and measured ten inches in diameter, was killed by frost.

A marking of ten below zero is sufficient to kill the buds of

peach and apricot trees in our valleys.

Since 1874 the mercury has fallen below zero only six times on the coldest days.

The first frosts occur about the 9th of October in Salt Lake val-

lev on the uplands, on the lowlands a few days earlier.

It is very seldom that the wind in the Utah valleys reach more than twenty miles per hour. Cyclones and hurricanes are almost unknown.

The Black Hamburg grape will ripen in Salt Lake valley, if protected by a northern shelter. The Sweetwater grapes reach perfection, without shelter, but all tender grape vines must be protected in winter. Nectarines, apricots and almonds all do well. Our strawberries are the finest on earth. Our potatoes and vegetables have no superiors. There are only a few trees growing in Salt Lake city that were found when the Pioneers came in 1847, namely: A grove of box elder trees near the U. P. R. R. Station, and a group of scrub oak in front of a small house second from the corner of North Temple and Main St., west.

Cotton and grapes are raised in the extreme southern part of

Utah, beyond the rim of the basin.

The peach reaches perfection in the lower valleys of Utah. Our apple crop suffers from the codlin moth, and the indifference of those who try to raise them; as yet very little has been done to destroy this enemy.

Table of Elevation of the Principal Places in Utah. From the U. S. Survey.

~ : ~ ::= : 0) :	
Ft. above sea-level	Ft. above sea-level.
Salt Lake City4.261	Logan4.557
Great Salt Lake4.218	Nephi4.920
American Fork4.608	Parowan5.910
Provo4.520	Promontory4.905
Utah Lake4.498	Richfield5.282
Spanish Fork4.556	`Rush Valley5.234
Beaver6.058	Mammoth mine6.947
Fort Douglas4.800	Tintic 4 833
Corinne4 232	Tooele4.487
Devil's Gate 4.835	Willard City4.350
Echo5.589	Daw's Mountain13.300
Fillmore6.025	Mt. Nebo11.992

. A Mormon's Faith.

Many visitors to Utah ask the question: "What do the Mormons believe?" For their information the following is a condensed epitome:

I.

They believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

TT.

That God is a perfect being, possessing body, parts and passions. Christ said He was the express image of His Father's person—God is the Father of the Spirits of all mankind. The atonement of Christ was designed to enable fallen humanity to return to the presence of their Eternal Father.

III.

That the Church as established by Jesus Christ was destroyed and its followers killed off. A general apostasy from the primitive order, was the consequence. God did not acknowledge the manmade systems that sprang up. No man has the right to act as a servant of God unless he possesses the authority by revelation.

It was therefore necessary that God should delegate some one in this age to act as His representative, so that the primitive order, as established by Jesus Christ, could be restored again in these latter times. Joseph Smith was the one selected, and through the ad-

ministration of a holy angel, the Holy Priesthood was again restored to the earth, with all its orders and grades, as enjoyed in ancient times.

IV.

That the leading principles and order of induction into the church of Christ is as follows:

1. "Faith" in the living God, and, in his Son, Jesus Christ.

2. "Repentance" for our past sins, and a firm resolve to consecrate our lives to the cause of truth.

3. "Baptism" by immersion for the remission of sins, by one

duly authorized.

4. "The laying on of hands" by the Elders of the Church, for

the Gift of the Holy Ghost.

All who obey these laws with honest and sincere purpose of heart are entitled to enjoy the gifts of the true Gospel, viz: The healing of the sick by the laying on of hands. The gifts of prophecy, speaking in tongues, and the revelation of God's Holy Spirit, for the personal guidance of those that accept the truth, with the assurance of eternal life to those who endure to the end.

ν.

That the order of the Priesthood in the true Church is as follows:

First, a Prophet, whose right it is to receive revelation for the guidance of the church, and for his assistance two counselors and a quorum of twelve Apostles, whose mission it is to introduce the gospel to all nations. High priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops, Priests, Teachers and Deacons. There are two orders which constitute what is known as the Melchisedec and Aaronic priesthood. All men who live Godly are entitled to enjoy a portion of the Priesthood.

VI.

That the Bible is a record of God's dealings with mankind in the Eastern world. The Book of Mormon as revealed to Joseph Smith is also a record of his dealings with the ancient people who lived upon the American Continent. These sacred books mean what they say, and must be taken literally like other histories.

VII.

That the sphere of woman is as noble as that of man. She is entitled to all the rights she can enjoy.

That all capable persons should marry. Any man who shirks the

obligations of matrimory is a dangerous element in society.

That marriage is a sacred compact and should be made for time and all eternity, and must be performed in buildings specially erected

for that purpose. For this and other reasons, temples are erected, that the vicarious work of baptism for the dead and other ordinances of salvation may have attention.

VIII.

That marriage, under well defined regulations, is necessary to the proper development of the sexes mentally and physically; unrestricted relations between the sexes being an abomination in the sight of God.

IX.

That the payment of tithes and offerings to meet the expenses of the church—to feed the hungry—clothe the naked—comfort the widows and orphans, and to provide for old or necessitous persons, is a part of the duty of each member of the Church of Christ.

Χ.

That for the full development of the members of the Church a place of gathering is necessary. The Lord has chosen America as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. The valleys of the mountains in the west are the present places of rendezvoas.

XI.

That the Constitution of the United States of America is a heaven-born document: that the nation will grow in power and prosperity as the strict observance of its principles are maintained, and diminish in power in the same ratio as its sublime truths are set aside.

XII.

That the practice of self-denial is the imperative duty of a Latter-day Saint; for this reason he should be temperate in all things, avoiding the use of tea, coffee, tobacco and all alcoholic drinks as much as possible, and abstaining from foods interdicted in the advice given to the ancients through Moses.

XIII.

That all truths of whatever nature or character which are clearly demonstrated are revelations of God's power.

That no person is a true disciple who, while professing the name of a saint, is false to that sacred title. No person can enjoy eternal advancement without living for it.

It is unlawful to take the name of God in vain on any occasion

The life and example of Christ is the highest example for all to imitate; all vaunted superiority lacking these qualities is hollow and of no avail.

Every man is free to accept or reject the Gospel; but that he cannot receive remission of sins, nor be reconciled to God, nor enjoy eternal life in His presence, on any other terms than obedience to the Gospel is scriptual and true.

All men will be rewarded or punished according to their works,

whether good or evil.

The dead, who did not obey the Gospel in this life, can hear and accept of it in the spirit world, their mortal relatives or friends attending to the ordinances of the Gospel in the Temples on their behalf.

All mankind will be resurrected from the dead and will come forth to judgment, and receive either reward or punishment, which will be varied in degree, according to capacity, merit or demerit.

The glorified earth will be the dwelling place of resurrected, glorified and immortal beings, who will have previously passed their mortal probation thereon, and that they will dwell upon it forever in the light and knowledge and glory of God.



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